CAREER OF THE VENERABLE EX-PRESIDENT OF

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC. Paris, Sept. 9 .- M. Francois Jules P. Grevy, ex-President of the French Republic, died to-day at Mont-sous-Vaudrey, in the Department of Jura. M. Grevy had for four days been suffering from a severe attack of congestion of the lungs, which was the immediate cause of his death.

The death of M. Grevy was unexpected. No alarming symptoms were noticed, and no anxiety was felt when he was taken ill. The funeral was felt when he was taken fil. The funeral will take place on Monday at Mont-sous-Vaudrey, unless the Cabinet decides for a funeral with public honors, to which M. Grevy is entitled as a former President. No precedent, however, exists for such a funeral, the Thiers family having refused to permit a State ceremony on the occasion of the death of the first President of the Republic. President Carnot has sent a telegram to the brother of the dead statesman, expressing profound regrets and condoience. The newspapers give the warmest praise to Grevy's services to the Republic.

The late ex-President of the French Republic was born on August 10, 1813, at Mont-sous-Vandrey, a small town in the Department of the Jura. The people of that section, which borders on Switzerland, are replated to have retained the principal characteristics of the ancient Gauls, namely, strict honesty, economy, tommon-sense, and an entire absence of temper or passion. In fact, they are the most unemotional in-dividuals in the world, and as obstinate and hardheaded as the granite of their Jura mountains. All these qualities and defects were apparent in M. Grevy. He was educated at the College of Poligny, in the immediate neighborhood of the birthplace of Pichegru, the famous general of the Revolution of 1793, who, as ofessor of the military school of Brienne, taught Emperor Napoleon the rudiments of strategy, Pasteur, too, the famous scientist, was born in the vicinity. Young Grevy was in Paris in 1830 when the Revolun broke out which drove King Charles X and the elder branch of the Bourbons into exile. During the three glorious days" of July 27, 28 and 29 the battle raged in the streets, and a mob took advantage thereof invade the palace of the Archbishop of Paris, Monseigneur de Quelen, who was suspected of ultra-clericomonarchical tendencies. The building was sucked from attic to cellar and every article of furniture, or it and artistic treasure was destroyed. Grevy himself helped throw into the Scine, which was flowing by the walls of the archiepiscopal residence, the armchairs, paintings, books, mattresses and all nds of furniture belonging to the palace. This boy ish freak was frequently, in after life and when President of the Republic, cast in the teeth of M. Grevy by the reactionary press. But this was about the only illegal act which his enemies ever succeeded in raking up against him; for he soon became imbued with the ideas of legality which were taught him in the Law School of Paris, where he gained high aceder honors, and which he left to embrace the professon of His political career began with the Revolution of

February, 1848, soon after the overthrow of King Louis Philippe. The Provisional Government of the Repubwith such men as Lamartine, Ledru-Rol-Arago and Louis Flane at its head, hastened to send commissaries to secure control of every department and take the place of Louis Philippe's prefects. The Minister of the Interior, who was intrusted with the appointment of those political agents, sent M. Jules Grevy to assume charge of his own native Department of the Jura. Universal suffrage had been established. and the Jura electors were so pleased with the manner in which he had performed his duties as commissary that they elected him by 65,150 votes to represent them in the National Assembly. His sterling qualifies became quickly known and appreciated by his legis lative colleagues, who chose him first to be a member of the Judicial Committee and subsequently to fill the office of Vice-President of the National Assembly. Shortly afterward M. Grevy made in the Legislature

his famous motion for an amendment to the Constitution aboilshing the office of President of the Later on in life when he had himself ac cepted the Presidency of the third French Republic, his monarchical adversaries once more reproached him with inconsistency and forgetfulness of his former They refused to take into consideration th fact that the situation in 1848 was entirely different from that in 1879, when M. Grevy was called either to assume the Presidency of the Republic in lieu of Marshal MacMahon, or else to abandon France to the throes of another revolution. His motion in the be governed by a President, not of the Republic, bu merely of the Council of Ministers, and who could be turned out of office by any adverse vote of the majority of the Legislature. Had this motion been accepted, instead of being rejected, as it was by 643 votes against 158, the career of Louis Napoleon would have been cut short forever, and France might have ded the Third Empire and the horrors of the German war and fava-

Another instance of M. Grevy's political sagacity, in regard to the international as well as the national or internal affairs of the country, was his vote against permitting the Government of the then President Louis Napoleon to send to Rome in 1849 the Oudinot expedition destined to crush the new Roman Republic and to re-establish the authority of Pope Pius IX in the Eternal City. The expedition, however, took place with the consent of the National Assembly; French with the consent of the National Assembly, relatively believes mounted guard at the Vatican; and twenty pears later, they were still there. Indeed, the refusal of Napoleon IIF to withdraw them at King Victor Emmanuel's request deprived France in 1870 of the assistance of the 300,000 bayonets offered by the Italian Ambassador, Count Menabrea, in return for

assistance of the 300,000 bayonets offered by the Italian Ambassador, Count Menabrea, in return for this concession.

The Jura electors, appreciating better than his fellow Deputies the foresight, the political sagacity and the republican qualities of M. Grevy, re-elected him to represent them when the Legislative Assembly was constituted to succeed the National Assembly. But after the coup d'etat of December 2, 151, he abandoned politics for a time, and during the following aftern pears devoted himself exclusively to his practice as a lawyer. He was elected Batonnier, or President of the Paris Bar Corporation, and became known as the most successful pleader of the day. His eloquence was very remarkable, being that of a Socrates rather than of a Demosthenes; quiet, strongly argumentative, and full of force, logic, clearness and persuasion.

After the overfluow of the Empire on September 4, 1870, a National Assembly was elected on February 5, 1871. M. Grevy, was returned by both the Department of the Jura and also by that of the Ronches-du-Rhone. He likewise obtained 51,499 votes at Paris. Declining the Marsellies nomination, he took his seat as representative of his old constituency in the Jura. He was chosen speaker or President of the Assembly at its first sitting, February 10, 1871, and was rejected to that high office in August, 1871, in March and June, 1872, and maily in 1875. On January 30, 1879, he was elected by the two Legislative Chambers to take the place of Marshall MacMahon as President of the Republic. His term of office was for seven years, which he completed and was then re-elected for a second term.

The failure to complete the latter and the resignative chambers of the Republic. His term of office was for seven years, which he completed and was then re-elected for a second term.

to take the place of Marshal MacMahon as President of the Republic. His term of office was for seven years, which he completed and was then re-elected for a second term.

The failure to complete the latter and the resignation almost forced upon him in 1887 were not so much due to any fault of his as to the almost criminal indiscretion of his son-in-law M. Wilson. The latter, although occupying a soat in the Legislature and frequently voting against the Ministers of his father-in-law, resided with the latter at the Elysee Palace, and gradually usurped influence and power, which he used for the benefit of his personal and business friends and for the purposes of biolstering up numerous unfortunate and discreditable enterprises and persons. The scandal culminated in his indetenent for criminal complicity in the Legion of Honor frauds, which caused such a public outery against the whole Elysee establishment that his father-in-law was compelled to resign the Presidency. From that time forth M. Grevy second dimself as much as possible from public view, spending his winters in his magnificent mansion in the Avenue d-lena at Paris and his summers on his estates at Mont-sons-Vaudrev in the Jura Mountains.

Until the unfortunate circumstances which led to his withdrawal from office, M. Grevy was known as the most respected but least popular of France's public men. His talents were not of the obtrusive or conspicuous character which sway a crowd. He was an admirable speaker, according to American notions—neat, precise, pointed and effective: but his was cratory which reasonable mon would best like in the provinces—had never been fond of uttering, after the fashion of his countrynee, epigrammatic in the provinces—had never been fond of uttering, after the fashion of his countrynee, epigrammatic in the provinces—had never been fond of uttering, after the fashion of his countrynee, epigrammatic in the provinces—had never been fond of uttering, after the fashion of his countrynee, epigrammatic holdes or to chess and billiands

## 76 HIGHEST AWARDS

renuine Johann Hoff's Mait Extract, over all imutations which have been brought before the public. As a Tonic Nutritive, for the Weak and Debilitated, and for Mothers Nutritive, for the Weak and Deblittated, and for Mothers while Nursing, for coughs, colds and pulmonary troubles, ile-plessness and nervousness and nervous disorders, it is without equal. There is nothing "just as good" when you can get the genuine article, which must have the signature of "Johann Hoff" on the neck of every bottle.

and the pair felt a mutual esteem for each other which had nothing to do with polities, but came from their respective powers with the cue. They were two of the best billiard players going.

M. Grevy was also a keen sportsman and an able agriculturist. In his native Jura he used until a few years ago to climb the hills for game, and to stroll about the valleys admiring his vines, his cattle and his fields of maize. Part of a large tobacco plantation used to belong to him until Government bought it, and this may account for his fondness for the weed. He was a great smoker. In his every-day attire, even in Parts, he mostly donned a wide-awake instead of a slik hat, and in summer time he might occasionally be seen sauntering about the Boulevards clothed all in gray, and crowned with a Panama. Though a man of considerable landed property, as estates go in France, he never set up a brougham till he became President.

## MAJOR JONAS M. BUNDY.

The death in Paris of Major Jones M. Bundy, Editor of "The Mail and Express," was announced yesterday by a cable dispatch sent by Whitelaw Reid, United

States Minister to France. It was as follows: "Paris, Sept.9.-Major Bundy died last night at the Grand Hotel, from apoplexy, resulting from an advanced stage of Bright's disease. He never recovered consciousness. The body will be embalmed and placed in the receiving vault of the American Church, in the WHITELAW REID." Avenue de l'Alma.

Major Bundy was born in New-Hampshire in 1835 and at an early age moved with his parents to Deloit, Wis., where his boyhood and early youth were spent.

After being graduated from Beloit College he went to the Harvard Law School. When the war broke out he colleted, and was appeinted a member of the personal staff of General John Pope.

Major Bundy's first attempt at newspaper work was as a member of the city staff of "The Milwankee Wisconsin." He left "The Wisconsin" and went to "The Sentinal," where he remained only a short time, owing to the breaking out of the war. When the war closed Major Bundy came to New York and re-When the sumed his newspaper work, as the musical and dra-matic critic of "The New-York Evening Post." In 1868 the place of Editor-in-Chief of "The Evening Mail's was offered to him. He accepted it, and for thirteen years remained the manager and director of that journal.

Major Bundy brought "The Mail" into greater notice and prosperity through its aggressive attitude toward the Tweed ring. The powerful attacks of its leader-writer aroused the fear of the ring, and when the Committee of Seventy was formed Major Bundy was In 1880, when Garfield chosen one of its members. In 1880, when Garfield was nominated for the Presidency, Major Bundy was chosen by him to write his campaign biography. year afterward Cyrus W. Field, proprieor of "The Evening Mail," bought "The Evening Express," united

Evening Mail, "bought "The Evening Express," united them in "The Mail and Express" and placed Major Eundy at the head of it. He retained that place up to his death.

Major Bundy was a prolite writer, and enjoyed his work thoroughly. In his capacity as editor-in-chief he exhibited qualities which wan for him the esterm and warm personal attachment of his subordinates. He was a Republican by tradition and choice, well versed in polities, and with a good knowledge of men. His nature was strongly emotional, and his capacity for making friends was remarkable. making friends was remarkable.

CHEEKY WASHINGTON BRIDGE OFFICIALS

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO COLLECT BIG SALARIES FOR DOING NOTHING.

Malcolm W. Niven, secretary of the Washington Bridge Commission, made another attempt yesterday to get the Board of Estimate to pay money for continning the support of officials whose usefulness long since came to an end. He wanted the Commission's monthly pay-roll of about \$1,500 approved, but he did not succeed. Mayor Grant told Mr. Niven that he never would consent to pay \$18,000 a year for othing, and that the Commission might as well coneinde to give up the ghost. No action should be aken until the bridge was turned over to the city. This ought to have been done in March, 1889, when It was really "opened," although by a fiction of law this has not taken place yet. For two and a half ears a lot of salaried officials have hung on to their erths, pretending that there is no authority for transferring the bridge to the Park Commissioners. Niven pay is \$400 a month; an engineer is on the pay-roll for \$250 a month, and other large prices are de nanded by alleged officials who are doing absolutely nothing at all.

Mr. Lummis, Commissioner of Education, succeeded in getting the Board's permission to build a new choolhouse at Fifty-first-st. and First-ave., at a cost of \$116,207. An additional \$16,000 was allowed for extra ground needed to light and ventilate Grammar School No. 14, in East Twenty eighth-st. near Third ave. To Sheriff Gorman was voted \$450 expended in railroad fares for prisoners going to Sing Sing. The Sheriff showed that he had turned the whole amount received from the State for such purposes, \$2,500, into the city treasury. The Washington Bridge question will come up again at the meeting to be held to-day.

MYNDERT STARIN'S EXPLANATION.

HE DOESN'T KNOW OR HAS FORGOTTEN MANY

Myndert Starin was put through a long series of questions about his personal affairs yesterday in the City Court, when he was examined in supplementary proceedings. Isaac Fromme, counsel for Albert lital of Koster & Bial, to whom Starin owes \$104, was th inquisitor. Mr. Starin frequently had to answer that he didn't remember or didn't know. He said he lived at No. 244 West Fifty-fith-st., the house and furniture being owned by his wife. Mr. Starin remembered that somebody had handed him some legal papers one day on Glea Island, but he did not know who the man wa nor had he read the documents until yesterday. He did not remember promising the man to appear in cours on September 3. He recollected writing a letter to Sheriff Gorman but had forgotten its contents.

Mr. Starin said that he went to Bridgeport, Conn. few days ago for his health. He learned while ther that an attachment had been issued requiring his presence in court last Tuesday. While living on Glen Island he did not pay his board. He paid for his issuad he do not not so the salary paid him as clerk for his father. This summer he had bought three suits which had cost about \$100. His duty on the island was to look after the employes there. While in this city he did some work for his father at Pier No. 41, Hudson River. His salary was \$1,200 a year.

The witness declared that he had been married for nineteen years, and had lived in the house in Fiftylifth-st. for five years. He had no jewels and owner no shares of stock. He owed money to several persons, among them his father, but didn't know the amount of his debts. His salary was not sufficient to pay his expenses, part of his income going to buy dresses for his wife.

Judge Erlich in the afternoon reserved until to-day his decision on the question of punishing Mr. Starin for contempt of court. The defendant was parallel in the custody of his counsel until to-day.

RUMORS ABOUT JAY GOULD'S HEALTH DENIED. Another one of the periodical attempts to persuade the public that Jay Gould is a sick and broken down man was made in an article published yesterday Mr. Gould was downtown on Tuesday and yesterday and all the persons who saw him say that he looked to be in good health and spirits. He attended the meetings of the directors of the Manhattan Railway and the Western Union Telegraph Company, and has disposed of a large amount of business which accumi-iated in his absence West. He went to Irvington early yesterday morning, but George J. Gould said to a Tribune reporter that the new rumors were "bosh." Russell Sage and others who have seen Mr. fould since his return agree in pronouncing the seusational stories faise.

JAPANESE METHODISTS ASK FOR A BISHOP. The Methodist Book Concern in this city has received advices from Tokio, Japan, that the Japan conference has adopted a memorial asking for an episcopal resi dence is Japan or China, so that the work may be better understood by the authorities of the Church with reference to Methodist union in Japan, asking that the action of the General Conference of 1858 be-reaffirmed; asking for provision to be made for the publication of books for a conference course of study for Japan; asking the General Conference to establish a book depository in Tokio; asking the General Con-ference to divide the Missionary Society of the Method-ist Episcopal Church into a home missionary society and a foreign missionary society.

HE DIED WHILE UNDER AN OPERATION.

John Lex, fifty-five years old, a barber, of No. the effects of effer while undergoing an operation. He had a large tumor on the left side above the thigh. Dr. F. E. Sylvester had been artending him for several weeks. Upon being told by the physician that he could not live long unless the tumor was removed, he consented to an operation. Dr. Sylvester yesterday called in Dr. J. A. Duggan, of No. 244 East Thirtysecond-st., to assist him in the operation. The ether was administered to the patient, but in a few minutes the physicians discovered that the man was dying. Every effort was made to arouse him, but to no near

HOW TO PURIFY THE CROTON

ADDITIONAL LAND SAID TO BE NEEDED. CHIEF ENGINEER FTELEY MAKES A REPORT

UPON THE SUBJECT. An exhaustive report from Chief Engineer Fieley, on the subject of the condition of the water supply from the Croton watershed, was the principal feature of the Aqueduct Commissioners' meeting yesterday. The report was made in response to a resolution he Commission at its last meeting, asking for an examination into the question of the contamination of the water, and a suggestion as to what measures, if any, could be taken by the Commission to mitigate its present condition. After referring to the condition of the watershed and quoting free and full extracts from the reports of investigations by the Health uthorities, taking occasion to differ from their condusions in several instances, Mr. Fteley says:

"The chemical analysis does not show the water to be unwholesome; it is not inferior to what it has Whatever may be the means ul timately adopted to purify the supply, it is plain that a wider margin around the basin would incilitate the work." Additional land for reservoirs, Mr. Fteley thinks, is an immediate and growing necessity. His general conclusions on the subject of seeping the water free from injurious drainage and polluting contact are given in the following words:

heeping the water free from injurious drainage and polinting contact are given in the following words:

It is imperative that the flowing of polluted waters into the water-converse should cease, as from that source may come the greatest danger to public health. Water may be turbid, it may have a had taste and odor, and yet not be dangerous to health, but the most dangerous form of filth is human excrement, as it may contain germs of disease which will be carried by water.

Proper legislation only can stop the contamination of the water supply by the objectionable drainage which is thrown to the water-courses. You are conversant with the previous attempts made in that line, with the regulations promulgated by the State Board of Health under legislative authority, and with the reactionary legislation which stopped the inciplent work of reform.

The interests of New York on one side and of the towns established on the watershed on the other, in the matter of sanitary regulations, are not wholly antagonistic. The towns must recognize the fact that even if New-York were not procuring its water supply from their neighborhood they have some duties to perform as to their sanitary conditions which they must promote by their own exertions.

When, however, additional obligations and expenditures are found necessary for the benefit of New-York, it is only just that the burden of the same should fall on the latter.

The policy heretofore advocated has been one of prevention only, as indicated by the regulations of the state Board of Health, and it is thought that it should be preserved for isolated places and for small settlements distant from the water-courses.

For large settlements, especially for those on the water-courses, the preventing measures could not be enforced justly or successfully. The objectionable drainage or refuse should be collected and disposed of in the best manner adapted to each case.

For the most numerous communities it would become necessary to collect the sewage, to defect the sewage, the develop

to the stream.

It is premature to make at present any suggestion as to the question of apportionment of the accessary expenditure which could be properly regulated by legislative action.

The report was ordered placed on file. Hemanstruction of Section 103, begun in 1884, was yesterday accepted by the Commissioners as entire. The Controller was instructed to pay contractor the balance due him after deducting \$36, 034 32 for work done at the city's expense. Section of was also accepted from o'Brien a Clark and their claims ordered to be paid after deducting \$48,851 33. The contractors say that they will sue for these differences.

The contractors say that they differences.

On Chief Engineer Fieley's recommendation George On Chief Engineer Fieley Fieley's recommendation George On Chief Engineer Fieley Fieley's recommendation George On Chief Engineer Fieley's recommendation George On Chief Engineer Fieley Fie

DEADLOCK IN THE PARK BOARD.

THE QUESTION OF THE DRAWBRIDGES STILL UNSETTLED.

The Park Condutssioners evaded the question gain yesterday of closing the drawbridges of the Harlem River at certain hours of morning and evening, when travel is greatest over the Central road. A deadlock again answered for a reason for failing to act. Commissioners Tappen and Strans voted for be opening, and President Gullup and Commissioner Dana voted against it. The impression is that no effort will be made to settle the question. Mr. Gailing said regarding R: "To authorize the closing of the draws would remove the incentive of the railroad people to seek legislation and make the changes estred, and would postpone the effective and permaent solution of the difficulty. It would place us the attitude of defence toward the Federal authorities in relation to a great work of public improvement which they are prosecuting at our request, and it would be unjust to the business and property interests flected by the navigation of the river.'

A report was brought to the meeting yesterday that ie Board of Estimate was making another endeavor to olve the Washington Bridge problem. Commissioners concluded to take a hand in also, and bassed a resolution offering to take charge of the midge, guard, maintain and care for it. Superin endent Conklin, of the Park Menagerie, was author zed to visit the State Fair at Syracuse, and to buy

A GIRL WHO WAS NOT AFRAID OF A BURGLAR. Meyer Rosenblatt, importer and dealer in satins and velvets, and living at No. 325 East Fifty-seventh-st., made a charge of burglary at the Yorkville Police Court resterday against John Burns, twenty-seven years old who said he was a bartender of No. 23 Oak-st. Mr Rosenblatt, with his family, consisting of his wife. Rosenblatt, with his Jallen, and a servant named Mars grown-up son named Julien, and a servant named Mars Allmandinger, occupy the house in Fifty-seventh-st. Which is a three-story dwelling. At half-past 5 o'clock vesterday morning, while Mary was in the kitchen preparing the breakfast, she heard a noise in the parlor she crept softly up the stairs from the basement, and when she reached the top of the first landing she saw man coming out of the parlor door stoggering as I the same time, and started for the front door. Mary Rosenblatt, with his son Julien, answered her screams They had been aroused fr m their sleep. While they held the burglar, who did not make another effort to get away, the servant called Officer Hickey, of the Fifty dirst-st, squad. He placed handculs on the pris-oner and took film to the station, where, on being asked oner and took min to do station, where, it may asset what he had to say about being found in the house, he said, "I'll think of it." He was then locked up. Wher arraigned before Justice McMahon the burgher acted as If dazed, and said. "Why, the officer took ne out of mow bed." The Judge held him in \$2,500 ball for fur

ASSISTANT SURGEONS TO BE EXAMINED.

The Naval Medical Examining Board will meet at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, on Monday. Assistant urgeons John F. Urle, A. M. D. McCormick and W. F. Arnold will be examined for promotion, and the addates for admission to the Navy will be examined for the two vacancies now existing in the grade of ssistant surgeon. There have not been so fev vacancies in the Medical Corps of the Navy for many years, and among the candidates are the sons of Chief Naval Constructor Theodore Wilson, and of Chief Engineer Charles E. Du Valin. If the three assistant surgeons to be examined for promotion are successful another examination will soon be held to sill the vacancies thus caused in the lower grade.

DON'T MEDDLE WITH LOTTERIES.

Myron G. Byron, a clerk in the clothing store of Lindsey & Allen, at Twenty-fifth-st, and Eighth-ave. was arrested yesterday by Deputy Marshals Adler and Grantfield for sending a postal card through the mail to a lottery company. The postal card contained simply an inquiry concerning the lottery scheme, but

Easy,

Strong,

Quick, Durable, is the

Remington Standard Typezeriter

To-day

than ever before. Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedics, 327 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. September 19, 1890, which forbids the sending of letters, postal cards or circulars relating to lotteries through the mail. Byron was released on \$500 ball. Mr. Lindsay being his surety, to appear before the WAS IT WEAKNESS OR EXPLOSION?

INCOMING STEAMERS IN A HURRICANE

ONE PILOT BOAT LEFT IN A DISABLED CONDI-TION AND TWO OTHERS NOT

ACCOUNTED FOR. The steamships City of Parls and Waesland, which arrived here yesterday, report having run into a hurri-cane when within 300 miles of Sandy Hook. The Waesland met it about midday on Monday. The wind blew with terrific force and a heavy sea was running. A great deal of water was taken on deck, but no damage

About 4 p. m. the Sandy Hook pilotboat Washington had gone by the board and her bowsprit was also broken short off, and her hull was strained. The crew were trying to do their best to reach this port with jury masts The Waesland steamed up to her, and after much diffiulty got a hawser on board. The heavy sea, however, made the strain too much and in less than an hour to hawser broke. The weather had considerably moderated by this time, and as the pilot men were of opinion that they would come in safely the captain of the teamer continued on his course.

The Washington is a two-masted schooner, built in 1884 by C. & R. Politon, of Brooklyn, of oak, teak and pine, and was thought to be one of the strongest vessels in the fleet. She is 67 tons register, 79 feet long, 21 feet beam and 8 3-4 feet in depth. She is owned by Frederic Harpenau, Daniel Gillespio, Charles Petersen and Christian Huus. At the time of the accident nonof these men were on board, they having got ships, and the Washington was returning to Sandy Hook in charge of Gus Petersen, who had with him F. Matzen, Sam Ericeson, Edward Oblsen, Daniel Danielsen and

There were three other pilothoats out-the Thomas Negus, No. 1, of Jersey; David Karll, No. 4, of Jersey and the Richard K. Fox. As all these were most probably caught in the same cyclone, some anxiety was feit for their fate. Later in the day it was known that the David Karll was safe, for Robert Sylvester, who brought in the Waesland, was on hoard of her during the storm. He said that they had weathered it only under a storm

The City of Parls reports that she was struck by the furricane about midnight on Monday, when she was south of Sable Island, which shows that the storm is moving north-by-east. Two ventilators were carried away, but the storm did no other harm to the giant racer

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS AT WORK,

A QUORUM HARD TO GET-WHO WILL FILL THE VACANCIES?

The first meeting of the Board of Education this fall took place yesterday afternoon. There was some difficulty in obtaining a quorum, as many of the commissioners are still absent from the city or were detained by various things. The meeting was called to order, however, at 4:30 o'clock, with President Huat in the chair. At the president's side sat ex-Judge Larremore, of the Court of Common Pleas, who was once chairman of the Board. Commissioner Lummis, of the Committee on Finance, introduced a resolution requiring the Board of Estimate to place \$40,000 at the disposal of the Commissioners for the payment of the salaries of teachers. He said that mless that sum was appropriated more than 100 The resolution was teachers must be discharged. adopted, as was also a motion made for the appointnent of William F. Taafe as a temporary inspector of he saultary arrangements of the schools. Commissioner Hubbell also introduced a resolu-

ion appointing five members of the Board to represent the public schools of this city at the Chicago World's Fair in 1803. The reso-lation was adopted, and the members of the committee will be appointed at some future time. It was decided, also, to fine Mrs. H. L. Wood, of the female department of Grammar School No. 54, ten days' salary for violating the by-law prohibiting corporal

The usual motion to excuse absent members met with considerable opposition yesterday. The feeling as spread among most of the members of the Board that the Commissioners should attend the meetings nore regularly. Several Commissioners have been absent many times. Owing to Commissioner Moriarity's eloquent defence of his absent colleagues, how ver, they were excused.

Considerable interest is taken in educational circles of this city in the possible successors to School Comdissioners King and Mosher, who resigned their places at the close of the last school term. Up to the present time the Mayor has not decided upon any names. It is understood that George W. Debevoise, the ex-superin-tendent of Public school Buildings, is a candidate for the place made vacant by the resignation of David II. King, fr. He resigned his place last June, in order to engage in the iron business.

No less than five steamships left this port yesterday for Europe, carrying out a large number of pas-W. J. Abbott, the Rev. E. Allen, Philip Bevan, F. W. ruce, R. H. Catrd, Captain Booth Clarkson, Drummond, H. M. Glileg, Jean Grosvenor, F. L. Higinsen, Colonel Holden, the Rev. G. F. Holden, W. Cassan Kane, the Rev. J. H. Lyons, the Rev. Mr. Melchiors, the Rev. Mr. Moore, Dr. W. Power Phonoghue, Dr. H. H. Perkins, A. E. L. Ringrose, he Rev. Joseph Riordan, Henry Rothschild, R. B. perry, E. A. Storey, W. L. Terhune, Loftus Totten am, Frank L. Unger, George E. Ward and the Rev. Henry Westcoft.

Among those who sailed on the Kuiser Wilhelm II one M. Abrens, H. F. W. Behnsen, Dr. and Mrs. H. E. Highlands, Dr. William E. Johes and Colonel C. Vogel. The Red Star Line steamship Friesland took among er passengers for Antwerp Miss Nellie J. Ballard, Miss ora M. Ballard, Mrs. Jennie Crosby, Miss Margaret cosby, W. Hanse, J. S. Kinsley, Miss Annie Parmelee, A. E. Stricker, C. J. Verbrugh, the Rev. . J. Cummins, the Rev. P. Dominicus, Gustav A. Hoffmann. Dr. Sophie Lichtermann, L. H. Marx, E. R. Richards and Dr. Lucy N. Tappau. On board the City of Berlin were G. W. Bryant,

Harrison Clark, Captain Fraser and the Rev. J. C.

Houghton.

The City of Paris was crowded with passengers returning from their summer trip abroad. Among them were J. G. Addison, R. L. Annesiey, Harry S. Babbett, Henry M. Bigsow, General H. H. Bingham, Professor T. C. Braisched, Julius L. Brown, H. C. Burdett, the Rev. Matter M. Burrows, Colonel James G. Buttler, Dr. E. J. Carter, the Rev. Edward L. Clark, J. E. Comfort, the Rev. Edgar Cope, Dr. C. N. Bavis, Dr. O. B. Douglas, the Rev. Joseph M. Duff, Mr. and Mrs. Barry C. Duval, C. L. Duval, Michael Dwyer, the Rev. L. Paris, C. L. Duval, Michael Dwyer, the Rev. H. Fairbanks, the Rev. Dr. J. Ferguson, the Rev. H. Gabriels, Colonei R. H. J. Gooddard, the Rev. H. Gabriels, Colonei R. H. J. Gooddard, the Rev. H. Goodenough, Dr. M. B. Hartzell, Colonei N. H. Heft, Dr. H. M. Hohart, the Rev. R. R. Hodgson, Miss Agnes Huntlagton, the Rev. N. A. Hyde, Mrs. Ellen W. Jayne, Dr. George C. Jeffery, Professor H. F. Judson, the Rev. R. M. Keine, the Rev. Arthur Little, W. W. Manning, Captah Join Miller, Dr. Charles L. Michell, the Rev. John T. Putey, Dr. J. Frank Perry, John L. Pullman, Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Rice, Ailen D. Sevennico, Dr. W. A. Spaniding, A. M. Sproud, W. A. Stone, Dr. T. J. Yarrow and George W. Yonng, The saloon passengers of the Waessiand, which was detained yesterday at Quarantine, were allowed to land later in the day, and were brought up to the pier on the boat George Starr. Almong them were Miss M. E. Blanchard, Colonel E. F. Rishop, Colonei and Mrs. D. K. Cross, the Eev. and Mrs. S. T. Ford, Dr. Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hall, Professor and Mrs. E. O. W. Mildner, the Rev. and Mrs. R. C. Hall, Professor and Mrs. E. O. W. Mildner, the Rev. and Mrs. E. C. Hall, Professor and Mrs. E. O. W. Mildner, the Rev. Rush R. Shipper, Dr. and Mrs. E. O. W. Mildner, the Rev. Rush R. Shipper, Dr. and Mrs. E. R. Shaw, and Dr. Oswald Scidensileker. The City of Parls was crowded with passengers re-

MANY COMPLAINTS ABOUT THESE FERRIES. In accordance with Mayor Grant's request, made In a cortaince with sayor trainers repair, making to Controller Myers at the meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission on Tucsday, the Controller yester-day issued orders for a thorough inspection of the staten Island, Bay Ridge and Thirty-fourth Street and Long Island City ferries. The officials of the sinking Fund have been overwhelmed with comdaints regarding the deplorable transportation ser ice and bad accommodation of all these ferries, es pecially the Thirty-fourth Street and Bay Ridge lines. Personal observation on the part of the Mayor and Controller has satisfied them that the charges are well founded. As Mayor Grant said at the meeting of Tuesday, the condition is "horrible."

The complaints include inadequate facilities for pasengers in reaching and leaving the boats, overcrowd ing to a degree of danger, in addition to the discom-fort and annoyance it causes, uncleanliness, want of system, insufficient closets and their fifthy condition, an absence of proper and exective management and superintendence, and acts of repeated and unrebuked incivility to patrous of the lines. The rudeness and carelessness of employes of these lines has long been a subject of remark among those who are constantly compelled to travel on these boats. The Mayor and Controller have the power to compel the Long Island Railroad Company to remedy these abuses and reform the manners of its servants. A long suffering public hopes that the means to be employed by the heads of the Sinking Fund Commission will be thorough in character and immediate in ap-

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY AS TO THE CAUSE OF THE PARK PLACE DISASTER.

Coroner Hanly's efforts, with the aid of a jury, to discover the cause of the disaster in Park Place were continued yesterday in Part IV of the City Court. The first witness was James Irwin, a painter, of No. 550 Hancock-st., Brooklyn, whose place of business was at No. 60 Park Place. He had stayed in the Taylor Building for eleven years, up to February 1, when he fortunately moved. But fear that the building was unsafe formed no part of his reasons for removing. He often saw burrels of benzine carried into the building, and had seen steam escaping from a boiler in the cellar. His impressions were that the building would was sighted in a disabled condition. Both her masts be unsafe in case of fire, owing to the liability of the central columns to bend if overheated, and cause a Several witnesses described the needer collapse. giving conflicting testimony. Some heard terrible rumbling underground noises preceding the fall. Other heard scarcely any noise. One witness saw than walls fall outward, beginning with the fourth. The fifth, third and second stories then fell. Parker, who had been an artilleryman in the army thought the noise was caused by an explosion of

dynamite. George M. S. Horton, publisher, No. 71 Park Place, was in his office opposite the scene. He heard a peculiar crackling sound which he described as more fike the clashing of wires than the falling of bricks and timbers. The bulging out of the upper windows was the first visible sign of the collapse. In five seconds the walls fell outward. Dust obstructed his vision temporarily. He did not think it was steam. The witness heard no explosion.

Thomas Farley, captain of Truck 15, had charge of the search for bodies, and discovered six corpses, all were men and badly burned. Michael H. Slevin, captair of Engine 5, gave similar testimony. George A. Benjamin, who said that he was an ex

pert in explosions, a practical, student of science, and author of the article on "Presses" in the Encyclopedia Britannica, testified that he had examined the case, and believed that the collapse had been caused by an explosion of benzine in the store where Rosenfeld manu factured rubber cement. He gave instances of his experience with explosions. Benzine was highly ex-plosive. Mr. Benjamin made his investigation, he id, of his own volition.

Mr. Rosenfeld, on being recalled, admitted having penzine in his store, but said that it had been bought in small quantities from day to day as it was re-

Louis Stream, tailor, of No. 245 Greenwich-st., heard the noise of an explosion as he stood in the door of his shop. Rushing around the cornerate find the cause, he the Taylor Building bulges outward at second-story cornice and then fall with a crash. Three seconds occurred between the sound and the collapse. Twelve minutes before this, Mr stream said, he passed Rosenfeld's place and saw two parrels on the sidewalk. On one was stencilled Benzine" in black letters. Both barrels were painted blue, and had white heads. The barrel marked "Benzine" had Rosenfeld's name on it, also stencified in black. The witness was riddled with cross-questions by Assistant District-Attorney Bedford, Townsend and several jurymen, but he adhered to his Deputy Coroner Donlin described the condition of

the bodies taken from the building. Their condition indicated that they had been killed by the falling of the building, and had not been burned to death. F. Doty, who had sold Rosenfeld propared rubber for sking rubber cement, was recalled, and said that he had sold Rosenfeld 500 to 800 pounds every six months, sufficient to manufacture five or six barrels of cement. Fire Marshal James Mitchell produced articles said

to have been found in the ruins, including a bottle of liquid bronze, one of a brown mixture, and a bottle of dry bronze powder, supposed to have belonged to Hosenfeld. Mr. Mitchell performed experiments in the presence of the jury to show the inflammable character of these manufactures. He lighted portions of the contents of the bottles and they burned slowly,

of the contents of the bottles and they but there was no sign of explosion.

The inquest was adjourned until 10:30 this morning, when it is expected the testimony will be ended.

Mr. Dixon, one of the jury, was requested to test the strength of the iron columns and plates, and give his conclusions as an expect to his associates to day, Captain Leo, foreman of the jury, said that he thought a verdict would be reached to-day.

THE RELIEF FUND FORMALLY CLOSED.

Mayor's Park Place Relief Fund was formally closed yesterday. The total contributions reached the sum of \$21,997 S1. The committee will meet gain to-day and if possible decide upon a plan for distributing the money, together with the \$5,400 raised by the Lithographers' Union. A suport to guale the committee from the Charity Organization Society s looked for. Among yesterday's contributions were Through The New-York Tribune, \$22; Arlington Club, #15; five little boys, #3; employes Hotaer Lee Bank Note Company, #20; A. B. C., #1; employes of J. Leach, #314; through the "Staats-Zeitung," #213 25.

WORK OF STOCK EXCHANGE GOWERNORS.

The Governing Committee held its first regular meeting yesterday since the sumer adjournment was made. Koutine besiness from curities were listed. The Committee of Arrangements sported a case which had come before its last spring. it grew out of the establishment of the well-known souse of Henry Allen & Co. of a branch office in the Grand Central Hotel. The manager of the branch office afterward became engaged in a law suit, which brought out the fact that he had a telephone connec on with the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange. This was unknown to the firm, but the mat-ter was brought to the attention of the Stock Exchange authorities. Yesterday the Governing Committee sus-pended Edward L. Morton, the Stock Exchange memer of Henry Allen & Co., for one day for failing to record the establishment of a branch office. This dinimum penalty was necessary on technical grounds. but in reality it removes all suspicion of impropriety affecting the house. The Committee on Arrangements, after its investigation found no ground for and presented no charges of an unfavorable nature.

Secretary Ely also made an amounteement that the many friends of James S. Gladwin will be glad to hear. Arthur E. Bateman has formally windrawn all charges against Mr. Gladwin, which he filed at the time of the failure of Pateman & Co., some time are. There was a controversy with respect to a transaction in Lake Shore between the two men, and while the accusations made by Mr. Bateman and while the accusations made by Mr. Bateman and while the accusations made by Mr. Bateman and while the news of Mr. Rateman's retreat will be gratifying to Mr. Gladwin and his friends. but in reality it removes all suspicion of impropriety

THE TUGBOAT ERIE FLOATED.

The tugboat Erie, which went to the bottom of the Upper Bay on Saturday morning after being run down by the outward-going Canard steamer Etruria, was raised and floated yesterday by the Chapman Wreck-ing Company. She was in sixty feet of water, south of a line drawn from Governor's to Liberty Island. When raised she was towed off Clinton-st., Brooklyn A large hole, about four feet square, was found on the slarboard side abreast of the pilot house and under the water line.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently, yet promptly, on the Kidneys. Liver and Bowels, cleansing the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the nly remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach. Proupt in its action, and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the more healthy and agreea ble substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c. and \$1 bottles

by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggists who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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DIK- PON EWART DETACHABLE The Best. Send REDUCED PRICE LIST

TROUBLES OF BUSINESS MEN.

Machinery for handling any material in bulk or package LINE BELT ENGINEERING CO., (Nice

WELL-KNOWN UMBRELLA MAKERS BECOMB INSOLVENT. Amasa Lyon & Co., a corporation manufacturing

imbrellas at No. 684 Broadway, has become insolvent and unable to meet maturing obligations, and Judge McAdam, of the Superior Court, has appointed Andrew J. Nutting, of Brooklyn, temporary receiver on the application of the trustees, who declare that the business has been unprofitable since the organization of the company, and that future prospects do not justify The liabilities are \$76,630, nominal assets \$142,000 in stock and accounts, which, forced upon the market at the present time, the trustees think, would not realize more than \$65,000, but, if properly managed by a receiver, they believe there are enough assets to pay off all obligations and leave a small surplus. There

are about 100 creditors, the largest being the Garfield National Bank, \$14,000; East River National Bank \$10,000; Hoening & Curtis, \$10,811; F. Achells, \$7.917; A. Fontana, \$5,520; E. J. Denning & Co., \$3,500; William F. Read, \$2,453; Thomas Breslin, \$2,000; Cheney Brothers, \$1,986; J. Briggs & Son, \$1.522; A. N. Wolson, \$1.500; Manuel Knauth, \$1,196; Henry Howell & Co., London, \$1,190; Celluloid Company, \$1,006. There are open accounts due from 350 dealers throughout the United States. There are only eight stockholders. The company was incorporated De-

cember 28, 1886, with a capital stock of \$200,000, and succeeding to the business which Mr. Lyon started ten years previously. Mr. Lyon was the president and Thomas Breslin trensurer. Mr. Lyon made an individual assignment early in 1888 on account of the failure of W. H. De Forest, the former's liabilities being \$432,000; actual assets, \$35,589.

William S. Leaman, Howard D. Kerr and Edgar Newkirk, composing the firm of H. D. Kerr & Co., produce commission merchants, at No. 266 Washing on-st., made an assignment yesterday without preference to Arthur Lent. The three partners live in Jersey City. The present firm on January I last succeeded Leaman & Kirk, who started the business January 1, 1889. The new firm claimed a working capital of \$10,000. Mr. Newkirk has for several years been engaged in orange culture at Ocala, Fla.

The Sheriff has taken charge of the factory of Hirsch & Martin, cap manufacturers, at No. 109 Greene-st., on an execution for \$2,490 in favor of Valerie Louise Martin. The firm consists of Mrs. Rosalle Hirsch and Charles E. Martin. The latter was formerly in the wholesale egg business and became a partner with Mrs. Hirsch in June last, claiming to have put \$5,000 cash capital in the business. Attachments have been issued in this city against

Attachments have been issued in this city against the Union Waterproof Shoe Company of New-Haven for \$1,448 in favor of the Goodyear's India Rubber Glove Mannfacturing Company; against Henjamin S. Wadleigh, woollen manufacturer, of Lake Village, N. H., for \$909 in favor of Alva S. Morrison, and against Francis F. Emery, wholesale draler in shoes at Boston, for \$3,450 in favor of A. Sturgis.

Judgment for \$5,109 was yesterday entered against Ezra W. Chapin, satinet manufacturer, of Northboro, Mass., in favor of Eugene A. Wheelock.

Creditors of Jerkowski & Schiff, wholesale dealers in clothing at No. 740 Broadway, have replevited about \$10,000 worth of goods, which, it is said, takes nearly all the stock. Four judgments, aggregating \$5,445, were yesterday entered against the firm as follows: Robertson & Kaufman, \$2,186; S. Dessau, \$1,662; Hink & Ould, \$1,402; F. D. Allen, \$195.

John Hoyer has been appointed receiver for Edward Egenberger, jeweller, formerly at No. 00 Nassaust., on the application of Oscar Stern, a judgment creditor.

THE COURTS.

AN IMPORTANT ELECTRIC ROAD DECISION. Saratoga, N. Y., sept. 9.—The Supreme Court, Gen-eral Term, Fourth Department, in session here today, handed down a decision of great importance to electric railway companies in this State operating by the single-trolley system. About two years ago the Watervilet Turnpike and Railroad Company, operating a line of street rallway between Albany and West Troy, ought to change its motive power from horses to electricity, using the single-trolley system and the earth fransmission of the return current. The Hudson River Telephone Company was then, and is now, operating a telephone line between those same munic palities through the connecting lines of Watervliet. It claimed, by anthority of its franchise and from possion of the ground with its electric line and currents, to be possessed of the sole authority to operate currents between the two piaces, using the earth as a return line; and it obtained an injunction against the Turnpike and Railroad Company. On appeal to the Court of Appeals, that tribinnal held that it has no juntication over the matter in the form in which it appeared. The case then went down for a trial, and a referee found the facts in favor of the telephone company, plaintiff, but deduced the law to be in favor of the defendant company, and dismissed the compiaint. Counsel for the plaintiff then appealed to the General Term, which, by its decision to-day, reversed the judgment, dismissed the referee, and ordered a new trial. palities through the connecting lines of Watervilet. It

GRAND ARMY MEN VICTORIOUS.

On the application of William J. Nicholson, attorney for the A. S. William Post, G. A. R., and William C. Reddy, counsel for the local associated G. A. R. posts, Judge Ingraham, in the Supreme Court yesterday, granted a writ of peremptory mandamus directing the Commissioners of Charities to pay a warrant drawn on the Commissioners for the relief of Jacob Ulrich, an indigent Union veteran. This is the first application in this county of chapter 201, Laws of 1888, authorizing local G. A. R. posts to draw on the Superintendent of the Poor for relief needed by indigent Union veterans or the widows and families of such. As application is now being made for another writ directing the Charity Commissioners and the Board of Estimate to provide a fund for the special relief purposes and make an appropriation for the coming year therefor of about \$10,000.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

Supreme Court-General Term-Recess continued.

Supreme Court-Chambers-Hefore Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 a.m. Motion calendar. Nos. 1 to 25, called at 11 o'clock.

Supreme Court-Special Term-Parts I and II—Ad-lourned for the term.

Supreme Court-Circuit-Parts I, II, III and IV—Ad-lourned for the term.

Supreme Court-Creuit-Parts I, II, III and IV—Ad-lourned for the term.

Surrought's Court-Circuit-Parts I, II, III and IV—Ad-lourned for the term.

Surrought's Court-Circuit-Parts I, II, III and Ad-lourned for the term.

Surrought's Court-Circuit Catherine Manner, Mary Morris, Howard L. Johnson, Dindel Davidsonn, George B.

Ethnolf, J. De Lancey Neil, and Mathew Maroney, 10 a.m.; 6, A. George, Henry L. Kendrick, and George B.

Eryson, 10:30 a.m.

Superior Court-Special Term-Hefore McAdam, J.—

Court opens at 12 o'clock, Motions,

Superior Court-Tilal Term-Parts I, II and III—Ad
Journed for the term.

Common Picas-Special Term-Before Daly, C. J.—

Conground February Court-Parts I, III and III—Ad
Journed for the term.

Clay Court-Special Term-Before Ehritch, C. J.—Court

opens at 10 a.m. Motions,

Clay Court-Special Term-Parts I, II, III and IV—Ad
Journed for the Motions,

Clay Court-Special Term-Parts I, II, III and IV—Ad
Journed Term Term Parts I, II, III and IV—Ad
Journed Term Term Parts I, II, III and IV—Ad
Journel Sessions—Part I.—Before Fitzgerald, J., and

Assistant District-Attorney Weeks—Nos. 1 to 23, B.

Clay Court-Special Term Parts I, II—Before Cowing, J., and

Assistant District-Attorney Weeks—Nos. 1 to 7, In
clay Court-Special Term Parts I, III—Before Cowing, J., and

Assistant District-Attorney Weeks—Nos. 1 to 7, In
clay Court Sessions—Part II—Before Cowing, J., and cinsive. General Sessions-Part II-Before Cowing, J., and Assistant District-Attorney Wauhope Lynn-Nos. 1 to 7, in-

Gueral Sessions-Part III-Before Smyth, R., and Assistant District-Attorney Stapler-Nos. 1 to 9, inclusive MOUNTAIN EXCURSION

SYRUP CO., To Manch Chunk, Glen Onoko and the switchback, on Saturday, September 12. via Central Rallroad of New Jersey. Train leaves of Liberty-st. at 8,30 a. m. Fare for round trip only \$2.25. Switchback 50 cents extra.